

FRANCE AT GENOA

FRENCH SEE RUSSIA TOWER ABOVE GENOA

former territory. It is his view, however, that the economic restoration of Europe and the reduction of European armaments, which are more numerous now than before the war, can only be achieved by treading the ways of such sacrifices.

Criticism by Germany.

The German criticism of Mr. Lloyd George's program is that he does not understand sufficiently Germany's desperate situation. The Germans admit their country is now apparently in an exceptionally favorable position, having reduced her national debt by inflation and being able to avoid unemployment by her large export trade. But they plead that Germany must go through a deflation crisis before a European consolidation can be even fruitfully discussed and that every day that the stabilization of German currency is delayed means a week more of uphill work later on.

Must Be Rehabilitated if Normalcy Is to Be Restored in Europe.

DELEGATES ARRIVING

Spokesmen for Leading Powers Hold Two Conferences.

NEUTRALS OUTLINE PLANS

Will Not Support Powers Opposed to Land Disarmament.

SOVIET RUSSIA SHADOW OVER GENOA PARLEY

Regarded as Most Embarrassing Problem to Face.

GENOA, April 9 (Associated Press).—The recognition of Russia is a dominant question in the Genoa conference and probably will be the first subject taken under consideration. All discussions will begin and end with Soviet Russia, whose 150,000,000 inhabitants and territory comprising a large fraction of the earth's surface overshadow the smaller states which made up the mass of representation at Genoa.

The Supreme Council's Cannes resolution of January 6, from which the Genoa conference grew, announced that steps must be taken toward the economic reconstruction of Central and "Eastern" Europe in order to restore international commerce and develop the resources of "all" countries, which clearly includes Russia.

The agenda, which later developed from that resolution, while superficially dealing with financial and commercial questions, seems impossible of discussion without consideration of the basic political problems. Article 1 of the agenda makes reference to "examination of the best methods for the execution of the principles contained in the resolution passed at Cannes by the Supreme Council on January 6."

The Italian delegation, to whom the direction of the conference has been entrusted, explains that this article is the pivot on which the conference work must turn. Referring specially to relations with Russia and her recognition, a consortium was mentioned at Cannes. This plan was stoutly resisted by Russia, which has since the time of the opposition by Poland, Estonia and Latvia, which met with Russia at the recent Riga conference and signed a "solid basis" pact. This section, according to the Cannes discussion, aims at "finding a means whereby controversies between nations can be solved without recourse to the barbarous use of arms."

This article naturally will bring about a discussion of land disarmament, which was impossible at the Washington conference, owing to the French opposition. As most of the European nations are finding excessive military budgets ruinous, this has great financial importance.

Russia asserts that she is willing to reduce her army if Japan evacuates Siberia and Russia evacuates Bessarabia and guarantees for the security of its boundaries are given. France contends that she cannot reduce her army because Germany is not complying with the Versailles treaty.

Article 3 of the agenda refers to "essential conditions for the rehabilitation of confidence without affecting existing treaties."

Article IV, deals with "financial questions: First, currency; second, central bank; third, public debt; fourth, connection with reconstruction; fifth, exchange, and fifth, organization of public and private credit."

Article V of the agenda covers "economic and commercial questions: first, facilities and guarantees for export and import commerce; second, legal guarantees for the resumption of commerce; third, protection of industrial, literary and artistic property; fourth, consular regulations; fifth, admission and status of foreigners in connection with their participation in trade; sixth, technical assistance to be given in the work of reconstruction."

Article VI of the agenda deals with "transportation."

SOVIET WILL FIGHT FOR TERMS IN GENOA

Claim to Speak for Only Country Barred Out.

GENOA, April 9 (Associated Press).—When the Economic Conference begins its inaugural session to-morrow thirty-four states and three continents will be represented. Turkey is the single European Power not represented. The Entente Powers being unwilling to admit either the representatives of the Sultan or of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader. On this question will probably occur one of the great fights which will make the Genoa conference, as it has entered into many treaties with Kemal Pasha and insists that this Government is the actual controller of the Turkish domain in Europe and Asia.

Soviet Russia and Japan speak for Asia in the conference. Canada represents North America and the South American Federation will make for the great Dark Continent. South America is the single great land division of the world without a spokesman.

The allied chiefs have had two lengthy sessions, which were marked by sharp exchanges between the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Louis Barthou, representing France, and attended on a definite program of technical work for the conference. The appointment of commissions as at the Washington conference was arranged for, composed of representatives of all the nations, which were marked by sharp exchanges between the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Louis Barthou, representing France, and attended on a definite program of technical work for the conference. The appointment of commissions as at the Washington conference was arranged for, composed of representatives of all the nations, which were marked by sharp exchanges between the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Louis Barthou, representing France, and attended on a definite program of technical work for the conference.

POLISH PROTESTANTS UNITE.

Meet in Warsaw and Organize National Federation.

WARSAW, April 9.—Poland's first Protestant conference, just held here, passed resolutions of a strong nationalist nature and organized a Polish Federation of Protestant Churches, which the Warsaw raw were welcomed as a needed move against German influence.

While Protestants in Poland average less than 10 per cent of the population there are an element which Cardinal Zakowski, Catholic Archbishop of Warsaw, recently characterized in an interview as a valuable and constructive factor in Polish national life.

THE ODDS OVER PROBLEM OF GERMANY

BONUS REAL PERIL, VETERANS PROTEST

Legion Assailed for Its Politics by Major-Gen. E. W. Nicholson.

BILL WHOLLY WRONG

Popular Feeling Against Raid Increases as Shown by Senate Mail.

DISGRACE TO PATRIOTISM

Former Service Men Appeal to Senators Not to Support Measure.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

GENOA, April 9.—The American Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, arrived here today for the conference. The Ambassador is in Genoa unofficially for the purpose of keeping Washington advised on the proceedings, and does not know how long he will remain. He was offered a seat on the floor with the delegates, but declined. Ambassador Child is accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Lloyd George and other distinguished visitors on a special platform erected in the hall.

OPEN WORLD TRADE, GERMAN GENOA AIM

Her Experts Hope to Lift Barriers Against Russia and Central Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 9.

"Our primary aim at Genoa is to induce the nations to end their peace time commercial blockades," said the German trade experts, who left with Dr. Walter Rathenau to attend the Genoa conference. "Germany will defend the freedom of trade principles which the United States seeks to drop abroad in the open door policy."

Hans Kraemer, head of the German Economic Parliament, said the restoration of international commerce was the only real basis for European reconstruction, so that Germany can pay its debts. The German experts have gone to Genoa with two "white books" full of elaborate schemes for bringing Central Europe back into world trade. Herr Kraemer and other German manufacturers hope to induce the nations to drop the peace barriers of trade.

Herr Kraemer claims that Germany does not mind the maintenance of customs duty for fiscal purposes and the protection of particular home industries, but that she is anxious to see the blanket barriers which the French and British are raising only paralyze industry and prevent reconstruction, and says Germany has an elaborate plan to secure the assistance of Germany to bring Russia back into world trade.

Regarding Russia, Herr Kraemer said Germany sought the collaboration of America and England, recognizing her own inability to undertake on a large scale any enterprise in that country without foreign capital. He insists also that America and England will need the assistance of Germany to bring Russia back into world trade.

In his conversations with the Soviet trade commission to Genoa, Herr Kraemer received the impression that the Russians had a program primarily political to secure the recognition of Russia. Then, he thinks, it is their intention to give their business to the nation which could meet the high dollar credit they risk breaking their financial relations with America, whereas with the mark and similar media somewhat depreciated, they could not do so.

Herr Kraemer said that the German delegation would not be surprised if the Russian reconstruction from too narrow an angle for the fullest German collaboration. Germany frankly wishes a market for the mark where currencies are more devalued in its industrial dealings.

The German commercial delegates, who expected favorable results from the Genoa conference. Their greatest hope is that the nations will agree along the main lines of reconstruction, working out the details in their own parliaments and in subsequent international conferences. They note with regret the French delegation goes to the conference with limited powers and suspect the Russian also are without plenipotentiary authority.

TAXES ARE DOUBLED IN GERMAN MEASURE

Fifty Billion Marks Added to Final Draft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 9.

After six months of struggle the German tax bill has passed its final reading in the Reichstag. The program would add another 50,000,000,000 marks to the 50,000,000,000 already provided for. The Germans no longer pretend to make budget ends meet, being content when the tax returns meet their ordinary running expenses. When questioned as to the reason for this a German economist replied that adequate budget measures are impossible until the reparations demands are brought within a scope where payment is possible through surplus production and until the mark is stabilized.

The solution to this extensive taxation program came from all sides. Through the law which deducts 10 per cent of all money paid to wage earners, alone the full taxation obligations have been reduced. When questioned as to the reason for this a German economist replied that adequate budget measures are impossible until the reparations demands are brought within a scope where payment is possible through surplus production and until the mark is stabilized.

U. S. POLICIES TO WAIT DECISIONS AT GENOA

Attitude Toward Germany and Russia in Abeyance.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 9.

While negotiations are in progress in Genoa the United States from its point of observation will postpone decisions on a number of subjects, including policy toward Russia, toward Germany and, above all, its financial attitude towards Europe.

While there is no indication the commercial rivalry between Great Britain and the United States has been in any degree lessened, developments indicate the British Government is anxious to work in closer cooperation with the United States politically. This attitude is expected to demonstrate itself in connection with the Russian situation and with the well known American desire to see the huge military establishments of Europe cut down.

The plan which Premier Lloyd George outlined in his recent speech before Parliament for dealing with Russia is not regarded as out of harmony with that of the American Government, but the Soviet regime must undertake to safeguard life and property in Russia.

Former Service Men Protest.

In the mail of Senator John K. Shields (Dem., Tenn.) several very interesting protests have come from ex-servicemen living in this State. J. O. Salles, "who shed a little blood and smelted a lot of gas," writing from Chattanooga, said:

"There are three things in this world that money cannot buy, and there are a number of us—and the number is not small—who would utterly resent any suggestion to recompense us in money for the discharge of manifest duties which we owed to our country. The principle of legislation of this kind is, in my judgment, utterly wrong, and I do very earnestly hope

COLLINS SAYS CIVIL WAR IS IMMINENT

Valera Talks Treason, Free State Leader Asserts in Wexford.

Only Miracle Can Avert It Unless Opponents Change Tactics.

'BRITISH WILL RETURN'

TRY TO WRECK HIS TRAIN

Rails Torn Up and Armed Men Prevent Repairs Being Made.

DUBLIN, April 9 (Associated Press).—Michael Collins, head of the provisional Government, in a speech at Wexford today declared that unless there was an immediate change in the tone and tactics of certain of the people "it looks as if civil war can only be averted by a miracle."

Mr. Collins added that in such a contingency there was little doubt the British would return to restore the order which the Irish would have shown themselves unable to preserve. Train holdups and attempts to prevent pre-treaty meetings continued today. A Dublin train on which Mr. Collins was supposed to be traveling to Wexford found the rails had been taken up near Arklow. Armed men prevented a repair gang from replacing the rails. Mr. Collins has foiled his opponents by making the trip during the night.

The place where the rails were removed was on a bridge over the River Avoca. After they were eventually relaid and the train reached Enniscorthy, armed men, who arrived in an automobile, kidnapped the engine driver so as to prevent the train from reaching Wexford.

Thousands of persons attended the meeting in Wexford. There were only feeble signs of opposition to Mr. Collins. He declared that the language of Eamon de Valera had become that of a dangerous despot; that De Valera, while posing as a lover of liberty, was trampling its form under foot.

"The language of our opponents," declared Mr. Collins, "is that of treason—not of patriotism. Our existence is threatened as no enemy from the outside ever has had the power to threaten it, and there is grave danger of another period of long agony before the country is saved. Unless there is an immediate change in the tone and tactics of certain of the people it looks as if civil war can only be averted by a miracle. In case of civil war the British will return to restore the order which the Irish people have shown themselves unable to preserve."

Mr. Collins concluded by again appealing to his opponents to pause and consider where his language, "which is being translated into action, is hurrying the nation."

REPUBLICAN ARMY ADOPTS CONSTITUTION

New Executive Body Is Chosen in Dublin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, April 9.

Another convention of members of the Irish Republican Army opposed to the Free State constitution met in the Mansion House today. As was the one of March 26, its proceedings were rigidly guarded. A line of about forty young men, armed with revolvers, was drawn across the entrance of the Mansion House to preserve its privacy.

This evening a report of the proceedings made public read: At the general convention of the Irish Republican Army the number of delegates exceeded those attending the convention March 26. The temporary executives elected at the convention submitted a constitution on and declaration of aims, which after discussion were unanimously adopted.

The constitution provides certain methods for the selection of a permanent executive, and the procedure took effect upon the adoption of the constitution. The executive elected at the previous convention having resigned, a new body was chosen to replace it.

Many army matters were dealt with. The proceedings closed at 8 o'clock this evening. There was a mobilization of anti-treaty troops in Phoenix Park today, but much activity also was shown by Dal troops, who were driving lorries all over the city. Excitement is general, but it is suppressed.

COUNTLESS SCORNS BRITISH ALLEGIANCE

Georgina Markievicz Says Irish Won't Take Oath.

The people of Ireland cannot subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the King of England, as embodied in the Anglo-Free State treaty, and work conscientiously for the establishment of a republican government. Countess Georgina Markievicz, who yesterday in an address before 1,000 persons at the Laurel Garden, in Springfield Avenue, Newark, the oath contained in the treaty was held to be irreconcilable with that of the Irish republicans.

The meeting was arranged by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic as a reception for Countess Markievicz, who arrived in America from Ireland. John Larkin Hughes presided and the speakers, besides the Countess, were the Rev. M. J. O'Flanagan, vice-president of the Sinn Féin government, J. J. O'Keefe, Minister of Education and one of the governors of the National University of Ireland, and Austin Stack, a member of the Dail Eilreann.

"The army we deplore most in these unfortunate articles of agreement," said

VENIZOS IS RECALLED AS PREMIER, GREEKS HEAR

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 9.—Greeks who greeted former Premier Venizelos of Greece and his party when they passed through here to-night en route North said they were informed that the former head of the Greek Government was hurrying home to resume the Premiership at the call of King Constantine.

Countess Markievicz, "is the oath they contain, embodying in it three separate pledges of allegiance to the King of England. Any one who has taken the republican oath cannot take this and be loyal to the oath of Ireland. Any one taking this oath of allegiance and faithfulness to the King of England cannot work to support the Irish republic and obtain its international recognition and maintain that oath."

Irishmen who are determined to work for a republic will debate themselves and the soul of Ireland, the Countess said, by taking an oath they know to be false at the time of subscribing to it. She then added:

"Ireland will not take this oath, because if she did no Irish mother could face her innocent child's eyes and tell that child that perjury is a sin."

GRIFFITH SAYS VALERA FAILED TO WIN U. S.

Sought to Obtain Recognition of Irish Republic.

CATAN, Ireland, April 9 (Associated Press).—Arthur Griffith, addressing a large meeting here this afternoon, referred to what he termed Eamon de Valera's vain attempt during his visit to the United States to secure American recognition of an Irish republic.

He tried for six months, said Mr. Griffith, with all the support of the Irish people and the Irish in America, but failed. It wasn't De Valera's fault, but he had failed to secure from the most friendly country in the world he did not believe the people of Ireland in a few months could make Englishmen consent to give them.

Mr. Griffith characterized the tactics of De Valera and his followers at the present time as "meaner than those of the 'Black and Tans.'"

REPORT IRISH ARMY DEPOSES DE VALERA

London and Dublin Hear of Drastic Action Taken.

LONDON, April 10 (Monday) (Associated Press).—It was rumored in London and Dublin late last night that the secret meeting of the Irish Republican army in Dublin yesterday deposed Eamon de Valera as leader of the Republicans, says the Daily Mail this morning.

The newspaper adds that some confirmation of the rumor is given by the statement that "De Valera now has no governing part in the Republican army."

PARLIAMENT MEMBER DEMANDS FREE CANADA

We Are Not a Nation, He Declares in Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 9.—Independence for Canada was advocated by W. J. Carroll, member of Parliament for Cape Breton and Richmond, before the Reform Club. After declaring that nationalism was the greatest danger to Canada, Mr. Carroll said: "I am talking with you to independence, or with a view to severing our connection with the mother country."

Asserting that Canada is not a nation, the speaker said, "the quicker we undeceive ourselves, the sooner we will become better Canadians. We are a dependency of the British crown. Nationalism implies the right to make treaties and settle our own difficulties. If you want proof we are not a nation, look at the Free Trade Council. Not a bill becomes law until it is sanctioned by the King in the person of the Governor General."

ALL AUSTRIA OPPOSES GOLD BASIS TARIFF

Government Will Abandon Its Revenue Scheme.

VIENNA, April 9.—After exhaustive hearings, just concluded, the Government unexpectedly finds its proposed tariff a gold basis tariff for revenue is generally opposed by all classes of the people. The plan was part of a general scheme to support the exchange value of the crown.

The hearings indicated that industry and commerce did not want high protection, while labor, agriculture and the export interests all leaned toward free trade. It is feared that the attempt will be made to rush through the proposed tariff measures.

BERLIN NEWSPAPERS PESSIMISTIC OF GENOA

Unable to See What Delegates Can Accomplish.

BERLIN, April 9 (Associated Press).—Various newspapers discuss the interview given by Dr. Walter Rathenau, chief German delegate to the conference. The industrial organ, Die Zeit, says it is unable to see what the German delegates to Genoa can accomplish in a conference which does not propose to occupy itself with revision of the "dictatorial peace of Versailles, the reparations problem, French armament and the occupation of German territory."

"The world's hope," declares Vorwarts, "lies beyond Genoa. If the delegates could hold its sessions in some hall of our workmen's quarters," this newspaper continues, "and read the papers in our provision shops and look upon the soiled faces of our workmen who are battling heroically against want and privation, they would quickly and more firmly realize there is danger in sight, that one determinate act promptly executed would save the world from the threatened effect of a German economic collapse."

CORK WANTS U. S. CONSULATE.

CORK, April 9.—Owing to the enormous increase in the volume of the cargo and passenger traffic between Cork and the United States, the Cork Chamber of Commerce has decided to apply to the official quarters in Ireland and Washington for a transfer of the American Consulate from Queenstown to Cork.

PASTORS ASSASSINS SENTENCED

ATHENS, April 9.—Ten men accused of having plotted the assassination of Jean Dragoumis, former Greek Minister to Petrograd, on August 14, 1920, have received their sentences. Five found to have had guilty knowledge of the plot have been condemned to life imprisonment. Two others were sentenced to seven years of detention and three were acquitted.




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Atlantic City

Easter Sunday, April 16

SPECIAL TEN LEAVES

Pennsylvania Station 7:40 A.M.
Hudson Terminal 7:30 A.M.
Jersey City 7:00 A.M.
St. Louis 7:00 A.M.
Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick, Reckoning, Leave Atlantic City (S. Carolina) 7 P.M.

Similar Excursions Sundays, April 30, May 14, 28 and June 11.

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